

ENGLISH
Grammatical Exercises;

COMPRISED IN A VARIETY OF

EXAMPLES,

UNDER

THE DIFFERENT RULES OF

SYNTAX.

BY JAMES ALDERSON,

Master of the English Academy, at Ashford, Kent.

Author of

ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES,

In a

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IT has been till within a few years the common and received opinion, that a grammatical knowledge of the English Language could not easily be attained without a classical education; but the labours of several learned Gentlemen (who have turned their attention to this very important object, and to whom the present age is indebted for many excellent treatises on English Grammar) have incontestably proved the fallacy of this idea, and it remains no longer a doubt, that the mere English Scholar may with proper tuition become, as far as relates to his own language, a correct Grammarian.

To combine Practice with Theory is certainly very essential, and in this particular many of our Grammars are very defective; to obviate this defect has been the aim of the Editor of the follow-

ing pages. The different rules of Syntax are, he flatters himself, explained in a manner so distinct and clear, as to be comprehended by the most ordinary capacity; to each rule a great variety of examples (principally taken from our writers) is given in false English; and by way of Appendix is added a collection of sentences from Shakespeare, Addison, Steele &c. &c. with no other errors but those of their respective authors. In short, every care has been taken to make this little work a desirable companion or sequel to the English Grammars used in our Schools.

J. A.

Gram-

Grammatical Exercises.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX teaches the right construction or connection of words into sentences.

A sentence is a quantity of words expressed in proper form and placed in such an order as to make the sense complete.

A sentence is either simple or compound.

A simple sentence consists but of one subject and one verb, either in the indicative, imperative or subjunctive mode.

The principal parts of a simple sentence, are, the agent, the attribute, and the object.

The agent is the thing chiefly spoken of,

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The attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied.

The object is the thing affected by the action.

A compound sentence is when two or more sentences are joined together.

There are two sorts of words used to form compound sentences; relatives and conjunctions; as,

“ Happy is the man *whose* trust is in the Lord ”

“ Take this money *and* give it to him.”

Syntax consists of concord or agreement, regimen or government.

Concord requires the words to agree with each other, in case, number, gender and person.

Regimen is when one word governs another, making some variation therein, and causing it to be in some particular case or mode.

RULE I.

THE indefinite article *a* or *an* is placed before substantives of the singular number; as,

“ A man

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"*A* man, *a* house, *an* ox;" that is,
"any one man, any house &c."

A is used before words beginning with a consonant.

An before words beginning with a vowel or *h* silent.

The adjectives *few* and *many*, the latter chiefly with the word *great* before it; and the numerals *hundred* *thousand* &c. when used as adjectives and coupled with substantives of the plural number admit of the indefinite article; as;

"*A* few apples, *a* great many horses, *a* hundred men, *a* thousand pounds."

The definite article *the* is placed before substantives of the singular and plural number; when before the singular, it is understood in a limited or particular sense; as;

"There goes *the* boy I told you of;" that is; "that particular boy."

The is used before adverbs of the comparative and superlative degree; as;

"*The* more I study, *the* better I learn."

"He talks *the* least of any."

Substantives

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Substantives without articles are taken in their most extensive sense ; as ;

“ *Man* was made for society :”
that is ;” all men &c.”

Proper and abstract names are used without the article ; as ;

“ *James, William, London, virtue, malice &c.*”

RULE II.

THE verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; that is, with its agent or nominative, in number and person ; as ;

“ *The girl sings, I run, thou walkest, he writes, we play, you talk, the boys are idle* ”

All verbs have a nominative expressed or understood, except when they are in the infinitive mode ; as ;

“ *Write now or not at all :*” that is ;” write *you* &c.”

Sometimes a sentence or the infinitive mode is the nominative to the verb : in these instances the verb must be in the third person singular ; as ;

“ *The*

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"*The weather being so unfavourable was the cause of my not going.*"

"*To work is necessary.*"

The nominative to a verb is discovered by asking the question; who is? what is? what does? &c. and the word which answers to the question is the nominative to the verb; as;

"Who wrote *Paradise Lost*? *Milton*:" that is; *Milton* wrote it

RULE III.

A NOUN of number or multitude may have the verb and pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural number, but with due regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea; as;

"The *public* are often wrong, *they* see things through a false medium."

"The *parliament* was dissolved; *it* was become inimical to the plans of the minister."

RULE

RULE IV.

ADJECTIVES in the English language having no variation in gender or number, cannot but agree with their substantives in these respects, some of the pronominal adjectives which have the plural number excepted; these must agree with their substantives in number; as;

“*This book, these books; that pen those pens.*”

“All adjectives relate to some substantive either expressed or understood; as;

“The *good the wise the great;*” that is;” the good *men*, &c.

Nouns of measure, number, and weight, are sometimes joined in the singular form with numeral adjectives denoting plurality; as;

“Forty *foot*, eight *score* a thousand *fathom*, a hundred *head* of cattle;”

Adjectives are generally placed before their substantives; as;

“A *great city*; a *wise man*;”

Unless something depend on the adjective; as;

“Exercise *proper* for me;”

or

or the adjective be emphatical ; as ;

“ *Darius the good ;*”

they are also placed immediately before their nouns, unless the verb *to be* or any auxiliary joined to it, come between the adjective and the noun ; as ;

“ *Unhappy was the day.*”

“ *Joyful shall the man be.*”

The article also precedes the adjective, except the adjectives *all*, *such*, and *many* ; and others subjoined to the adverbs, *so*, *as*, and *how* ; as ;

“ *All the meat ; such a boy ; many a man ; so fine a child ; as good a girl ; how charming a prospect.*”

Sometimes when there are two or more adjectives joined to the noun, they are made to follow it ; as ;

“ *A horse young, swift, and strong.*”

The adjective in some instances becomes a substantive, and has another adjective joined with it ; as ;

“ *The greatest good.*”

In other instances the substantive becomes an adjective, and is joined to another substantive by a mark of conjunction ; as ;

“ *Shell-*

"*Shell-fish; sea-water; oak-leaves.*"

The distributive pronominal adjectives, *each*, *every*, and *either*, can agree only with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular number; as;

"The master and servant went *each* to *his* employment."

"*Every* man is known by *his* works."

"They are both obliged to obey him, but he esteems neither, nor *either* values him.

RULE V.

TWO or more nouns connected by a copulative conjunction (though each of them should be singular) require their verbs, nouns and pronouns to agree with them in the plural number; as;

"*Wealth and power* claim distinction."

"*Generosity, inclination, and ability* are not often united.

Robertson and Hume were learned, *they* were celebrated historians.

The disjunctive conjunction has a
contrary

contrary effect; and as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number; as;

“The *gentleman*, the *merchant*, or the *husbandman*, is of equal use to society.”

“It is easy to feel an *injury*, or an *insult*, as soon as *it is* given.”

Sentences like the following have the verb in the singular number, and it is understood as applied to each of the preceding terms; as;

“*Disappointment*, *pain*, and even *loss of property* is easier to bear than ingratitude.”

When the nouns and pronouns which are joined together are of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both; as;

“*You and he* are indolent, *you* mispend your time.”

“*He, you, and I* gained the prize which *we* strove for.”

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RULE VI.

RELATIVE and personal pronouns must agree with their antecedents and nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, person, and case; as;

“The *man* is happy, *who* is virtuous.”

“Who is *this*, *that* speaks to me?”

“The *boy* is ingenious, *he* draws elegantly.”

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb; but when another nominative comes between, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as;

“The being *who* formed me, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve.”

The relative in this sentence performs a different office; in the first member it represents the agent, in the second the possessor, in the third the object of an action, and therefore must be in the different cases corresponding to those offices.

The

The relative is often omitted ; as ;
 “ The money (*which*) I lent.”

Every relative has an antecedent to which it refers, either expressed or understood ; as ;

“ *Who* forfeits his word is contemptible ;” that is ; *the man who* &c.”

Who, *which*, *what*, *that*, and their compounds *whoever*, *whatever*, &c. though in the accusative case are always placed before the verb ; as ;

“ The man *whom* you call.”

“ This is *what*, or the thing *which* or *that* you want.”

“ *Whomsoever* you please to appoint.”

The relative *who whose*, or *whom*, is used only when we speak of persons ; and is therefore either in the masculine or feminine gender ; *which*, when we speak of things, or of irrational animals, excluding them from any consideration of sex ; *which* therefore may be accounted neuter ; *that* is used indifferently both of persons and things ; *what* includes both the antecedent and relative ; as ;

“ This is *what* I wrote upon ;”

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that is;" *the subject upon which I wrote.*"

When *this*, *that*, and their plurals *these*, *those*, refer to a preceding sentence; *this* or *these* refers to the latter term; *that* or *those* to the former; as;

"Some place the *bliss* in *action*,
"some in *ease*,

"*Those* call it pleasure, and contentment *these*."

Who and *what* are also used in asking questions; *who* when we ask a man's name; as;

"*Who* is that man?"

What when we would know his employment, &c. as;

"*What* is that man?"

When the relative comes after two words in different persons, it may agree in person with either; as;

"I am the man *who* command or *who* commands you."

When the person of the relative is fixed, it must be continued through the whole sentence; as;

"I love you, *who* load me with benefits and *who* are continually serving me."

RULE

RULE VII.

ACTIVE verbs govern the noun or pronoun which follows them in the accusative case ; as ;

“ Thomas *loved her*, but she did not *value him*.”

“ John *beat William*.”

The nominative case denoting the agent, is mostly placed before the verb ; and the accusative denoting the object, generally follows is.

Pronouns having forms for each of the cases, are sometimes, though in the accusative case, placed before the verb ; and when in the nominative case, follow the object and verb ; as ;

“ *Whom* you supposed to be absent, *him* *shew I* unto you.”

The nominative case is sometimes placed after neuter verbs, and no ambiguity can arise from this position, as such verbs will not admit an accusative case after them ; as ;

“ On this side *stood the man*.”

“ This night *appeared the comet*.”

And always when the verb is ac-

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accompanied with the adverb *there* ; as ;

“ *There goes a boy.* ”

In passive verbs the agent and object change situations ; and the thing acted upon is in the nominative case, while the agent becomes the accusative, and is accompanied with a preposition ; as ;

“ *The soldiers were killed by the cannon.* ”

“ *They were made happy by him.* ”

When a pronoun stands alone in answer to a question, it must be in the nominative case ; as ;

“ *Who goes there? I; that is; “I go there.”* ”

RULE VIII.

THE neuter verb *to be* always requires the nominative case after it ; as ;

“ *It was I, not he who did it.* ”

Except in the infinitive mode, when it takes the accusative ; as

“ *I supposed it to be him.* ”

The neuter pronoun is frequently joined in sentences, with a noun or pronoun

pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender ; as ;

“ *It* was *I*, not *she* who won it.”

“ It was the *man* or *woman* who did it.”

It is also sometimes used to express

1. The subject of any discourse or enquiry ; as ;

“ *It* was about three years since.”

“ Who is *it* that disturbs me ?

2. The state or condition of any person or thing ; as ;

“ Why is *it* you are so sorrowful ?”

“ How is *it* the coach comes in so late ?

3. The thing that is the cause of any effect or event ; or any person or persons considered merely as a cause ; as ;

“ She told me *it* was he who did it.”

“ *It* was they who caused the riot.”

RULE IX.

THE active participle governs the same case after it, as the verb from which it is derived, as ;

“ Do good to all *men*, for *doing*
them

them good is a duty incumbent on you.*

The participle having the definite article *the* before it, and the preposition *of* after it, becomes a substantive; as;

“These are the rules I have explained to you, by *the attaining of* which your difficulties will be conquered.”

The participle like the infinitive mode frequently becomes absolute; as;

“By frequently *promising* and not *performing*, we lose our credit.”

The preterite form of the verb* is (by some of our best writers) often though improperly applied instead of the passive participle, which should always be used in all the perfect tenses; as;

“I have *begun*, he had *written*, they should have *spoken*,” not; “I have *began*, he had *wrote*, they should have *spoke*.”

Again the passive participle is with equal impropriety frequently used for the preterite; as;

“I *begun*, he *drunk*, they *clung*,” instead

* See Appendix.

instead of, "I *began*, he *drank*, they *sung*."

RULE X.

When one verb immediately follows or depends upon another, the latter is put in the infinitive mode, with the preposition *to* before it; as;

"Good boys *love to learn*."

To before a verb is the sign of the infinitive mode; but there are some verbs which have others following them in the infinitive mode without the sign *to*; as;

"*Bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see*; as;

"I *bade* him *go*."

"You *dare* not *do* it."

"He *feels* it *run*."

"We *heard* him *speak*."

"You *saw* him *do* it."

"He *let* them *escape*."

"He *made* them *sing*."

"They *need* not *care*."

The infinitive mode frequently becomes absolute, being used instead of the conjunction *that* with the subjunctive

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subjunctive mode ; as ;

“ *To speak honestly I did wrong :*”
that is ;

“ *That I may speak &c.*”

The infinitive mode sometimes does the office of a substantive in different cases ; as ;

“ *To walk is healthy.*”

“ *Industrious people love to work.*”

RULE XI.

WHEN two substantives come together belonging to each other, that to which the other belongs is placed first in the possessive case ; as ;

“ *The boy's top.*”

Or else last with the preposition *of* before it ; as ;

“ *The top of the boy.*”

The apostrophe denoting the possessive case, must be placed after substantives in the plural number ending in *s* ; as ;

“ *The girls' needles.*”

Pronouns in the possessive case are always placed before their nouns ; as ;

“ *My house ; thy book ; your head.*”

The

The possessive case of the pronouns, *my*, *thy*, &c. is used when joined with nouns ; but *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put absolutely or without their nouns ; as ;

“ This is *my* hat.”

Or omitting the noun ;

“ This is *mine*.”

Mine and *thine* are also frequently used instead of *my* and *thy*, before words beginning with a vowel ; as ;

“ *Mine* eye ; *thine* ear.”

Every possessive case supposes some noun to which it belongs ; as

“ St. Paul’s ;” that is ; “ St. Paul’s *Church*.”

When two or more names are connected by the copulative conjunction *and*, the sign of the possessive case is added only to the last ; as ;

“ *Tompson* and *Harrison’s* warehouse.”

Whose being the possessive case of *who*, should only be used when it relates to persons ; as ;

“ This is a man *whose* worth I know.”

It is however often though improperly applied to things ; as ;

“ This

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“ This book *whose* excellence is known.”

It ought to be,

“ This book the excellence *of which*, &c.”

RULE XII.

PREPOSITIONS always require the accusative case after them; as;

“ He gave it *to John*; that is; “ *to him.*”

“ I bought it *for him.*”

“ Take it *from them.*”

“ The preposition is often separated from the relative; as;

“ Riding is an exercise *which* I am delighted *with.*”

But it is more elegant and perspicuous to place the preposition before the relative; as;

“ Riding is an exercise *with which* I am delighted.”

The prepositions *to* and *for* are often understood, chiefly before the pronoun; as;

“ Give it *me*,” that is; “ *to me.*”

“ Get *him* some water;” that is; *for him.*”

The

The preposition *in* or *on* is often understood before nouns expressing time ; as ;

This day, next week, last year ;” that is ; “ *on* this day, *in* next week, *in* last year.”

RULE XIII.

IN interrogative sentences the nominative case follows the principal verb, or the auxiliary ; as ;

“ *Is it you?*”

“ *Did he write it?*”

The adverb *there* accompanying the neuter verb *to be* is placed after the verb ; as ;

“ *Is there a man?*”

In explicative or explaining sentences, if the sentence be negative, the adverb *not* is placed after the auxiliary ; or after the verb itself when it has no auxiliary ; as ;

“ He *did not* strike him ;” or ;” he *struck him not.*”

In imperative sentences the nominative case follows the verb, or the auxiliary ; as ;

C

“ *Strike*

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“*Strike thou tyrant ;*” or ; “*do thou strike.*”

Or the auxiliary *let* with the accusative case after it is used ; as ;

” *Let him strike.*”

If the sentence be negative the adverb *not* is placed after the auxiliary, or after the verb when there is no auxiliary ; as ;

“*Do not go ;*” or ; “*go not.*”

Two negatives destroy each other, or are equal to an affirmative ; as ;

“*Thou shalt not do no murder ;*” means, “*thou shalt do murder.*”

RULE XIV.

THE comparative adverbs *more*, *most*, &c. can only be used before adjectives when the termination *er* and *est* are omitted ; as ;

“*More beautiful ; most delightful.*”

One exception to this rule is admitted ; as ;

“*The most highest.*”

Where a double superlative is with peculiar elegance and propriety given to our Creator,

Most

Most adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *bli*, *ant*, *some*, *ing*, *ish*, *ous*; must be compared by the adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as;

“Pensive, *more* pensive.”

“Beautiful, *most* beautiful.”

“Tedious, *less* tedious.”

RULE XV.

THE adverb is generally placed near the word which it effects, and its propriety and force depend on its position; it is mostly placed before adjectives; after active or neuter verbs, frequently between the auxiliary and the verb, and after the accusative case following an active verb; as;

“He is a *very* honest man.”

“You *speak* harshly.”

“He *is* well.”

“He *was* distinctly heard.”

“He *praised* her highly.”

“He *beat* them terribly.”

Adjectives are sometimes though improperly employed as adverbs; as;

“*Agreeable* to your desire.”

“*Indifferent* honest.”

“ *Extreme unwilling.* ”

“ He behaved *conformable* to your wishes. ”

RULE XVI.

CONJUNCTIONS have frequently government of mode. Some require the indicative, some the subjunctive after them ; others have no influence on the mode.

“ Conjunctions which imply something contingent or doubtful, or such as imply a conditionality, require the subjunctive mode ; as ;

“ *If he write this week, I shall be contented.*

“ *Except he acknowledge his crime, he will not find mercy.* ”

“ *Unless thou repent, thou wilt be lost.* ”

Whether he go or whether he stay, I care not. ”

That expressing the motive or end, requires the subjunctive mode, with *may, might, should, &c.* after it ; as ;

“ I forgive him, *that he might live to act better.* ”

Lest and *that* joined to a preceding

ing

ing command; and *if* with *but* following it, require the subjunctive mode; as;

"He must be cautious, *lest* he get into trouble."

"Be certain *that* he *finish* it."

"Take heed *that* thou *do* it."

"*If* thou *do but speak* thou art lost."

Conjunctions expressing a continuation, an addition, an inference, &c. being of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mode; as;

"*Though* he *is* industrious, he continues poor."

"*Notwithstanding* he *knows* the consequence, yet he persists."

"I hate him, *for* he *is* a christian."

When the qualities of different things are compared; the latter noun or pronoun agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb, or the preposition expressed or understood; and not by the conjunctions *than* and *as*; for conjunctions have no government of cases; as;

"He is richer *than* I (*am*)."

"You are not so old *as* he (*is*)."

"You love him better *than* (you love

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love) me."

"You think him wiser *than I (think him).*"

"I will give *(to) him*, as much as *(to) her.*"

"He walked with *you*, more *than (with) me.*"

"The relative *who* having reference to its antecedent only, when it follows *than*, is always in the accusative case; though the personal pronoun, if used instead of it, would be in the nominative; as;

"Alfred *than whom* a greater king never reigned."

With the personal pronoun it would be;

"A greater king never reigned *than he.*"

The conjunction *that* is often omitted and understood; as;

"I desire *(that)* he would write."

"Take care *(that)* thou offend not."

The nominative case following the auxiliary or the verb, sometimes supplies the place of the conjunction
if

if or *though* ; *as* ;

“ Had *he* spoken thus.”

“ Write *he* ever so well.”

that is ; *if* he had, &c. *though* he write, &c.”

Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions ; so that, in the following part of the sentence the latter answers to the former ; *as* ;

Although—yet or *nevertheless* ; *as* ;

“ *Although* he is ungrateful, yet or *nevertheless* I love him.”

Whether—or ;

“ *Whether* it be you or I who won it.”

Neither or *nor*—*nor* ;

“ *Neither* or *nor* he *nor* I was there.”

As—*as*

“ *As* pale *as* death.”

“ *As*—*so* ;

“ *As* I behave *so* regard me.”

So—*as* ;

“ Alexander and Charles were great warriors, but the latter was not *so* fortunate *as* the former.”

So—*that* ;

“ It is *so* dark *that* I cannot see the road.”

RULE

RULE XVII.

INTERJECTIONS (though generally attended with substantives in the nominative case, and verbs in the indicative mode) have not in common any government of case or mode, but leave it to be determined by the nature of the sentence; the following however require the accusative case; *ah, woe, O*; as;

“*Ah me! woe is me! O well is thee!*”

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RULE I.

THE indefinite article *a* or *an* is placed before substantives of the singular number ; as ;

A man, *a* house, *an* ox ; that is ;
 “ any one man, any house, &c.

A is used before words beginning with a consonant.

An before words beginning with a vowel or *h* silent

The adjectives *few* and *many*, the latter chiefly with the word *great* before it ; and the numerals *hundred*, *thousand*, &c when used as adjectives and coupled with substantives of the plural number, admit of the indefinite article ; as ;

“ *A few* apples, *a great many* horses, *a hundred* men, *a thousand* pounds.”

The definite article *the* is placed before substantives of the singular and plural number ; when before the singular,

singular, it is understood in a limited or particular sense ; as ;

“ There goes *the* boy I told you of.”
that is ; “ that particular boy.”

The is used before adverbs of the comparative and superlative degree ; as ;

“ *The more* I study the better I learn.”

“ He talks *the least* of any.”

Substantives without articles are taken in their most extensive sense ; as ;

“ *Man* was made for society ;”
that is ; all men, &c.”

Proper and abstract names are used without the article ; as ;

“ *James, William, London, virtue, vice, malice, &c.*”

EXAMPLES.

MODESTY is the reflection of a ingenuous mind, either when an man has committed the action for which he censures himself, or fancies he is exposed to the censure of others.

That which gives the man an becoming

coming assurance, is the moderate knowledge of the world; but above all, a mind fixed and determined in itself, to do nothing contrary to a rules of honour and decency.

Poverty with peace is preferable to a greatest affluence with anxiety.

An cheerful mind is not only disposed to be affable and obliging, but raises a same good-humour in those who come within its influence.

An horse! an horse! my kingdom for a horse!

An man who uses his best endeavours to live according to a dictates of virtue and right reason, has two perpetual sources of cheerfulness, in an consideration of his own nature, and of that being on whom he has an dependance.

A old man and a little boy, went with a ass to an next market to sell him.

View the mankind in every station, and you will find each has its cares.

The great many horses were sold at a fair yesterday.

Give him an few apples and the few oranges. Have

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Have you seen a boy we spoke to yesterday?

A honest man's an noblest work of God.

God has given reason to a man, to be the light unto him

The William and John are good scholars, but Henry is a best of a three.

A more he has, a more discontented he appears.

We depend upon an being whose power qualifies him to make us happy by the infinity of means.

A dissembler acts a unnatural part, and therefore must put the continual force and restraint upon himself.

Henry and William came yesterday, but the Charles does not come till to-morrow.

The more I see of him, a better I like him.

Every one stands as a blot in a annals of his country, who arrives at a temple of honour by any other way than through that of the virtue.

In these sallies of the wit, two oft it happens, that a person laught at, considers

considers himself in the light of a person injured.

The vice is a monster of an frightful mien.

If the man write little he had need have the great memory.

The revenge from some baneful corner, shall level an tale of dishonour at thee.

We went to a London an month since.

The man was made for society, and ought to extend his good will to all the men.

I'll give an thousand pounds to look upon him.

Suit a action to the word, the word to a action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not a modesty of the nature.

There is not the more pleasing and triumphant consideration in the religion, than this of a perpetual progress which the soul makes toward an perfection of its nature, without ever arriving at a period in it.

When he arrived at an house I

D sent

sent him to, he found a family had quitted it.

RULE II.

THE verb must agree with its noun or pronoun, that is, with its agent or nominative in number and person ; as ;

The girl sings, I run, thou walkest, he writes, we play, you talk, the boys are idle."

All verbs have a nominative expressed or understood, except when they are in the infinitive mode ; as ;

"Write now, or not at all ;" that is ; "write you, &c."

Sometimes a sentence or the infinitive mode is the nominative to the verb ; in these instances the verb must be in the third person singular ; as ;

"The weather being so unfavourable, was the cause of my not going."

"To work is necessary."

The nominative to a verb is discovered by asking the question ; Who is ? What is ? What does ? &c. and the

the word which answers to the question is the nominative to the verb; as;

“Who wrote *Paradise Lost*? Milton;” that is; “Milton wrote it.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rule.

I WALKS, thou does play, he are running, we sing, you is writing, they doſt laugh.

I loved’ſt, thou did love, Mary waſt eating, we was ſitting, ye were laughing, they didſt drink.

I has ſung, thou have ſlept, he haſt played, we has been writing, you hath run, the boys has finiſhed.

I hadſt drunk, thou had been talking, John hadſt dined, we had been viſiting, you hadſt written, the ſhips had ſailed.

I will play, thou ſhall write, he will be talking, we wilt walk, you will ſpoil, they wilt ſing.

He who ſerve God have the beſt maſter in the world.

Wealth is not his who getteſt it, but his who enjoy it.

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He keep his word well enough who
get rid of bad company.

He who thinketh to cheat another,
cheat himself most.

Too much prosperity make most
men fools.

No sooner are an law made, but a
evasion of it art found out.

The man art valued, as he makest
himself valuable.

He who hath good health is an rich
man, and do not know it.

He is truly happy that canst make
others happy too.

He that wouldst be well spoken
of himself, must not speak ill of
others.

He that do the kindness hath the
noblest pleasure of the two.

He are a good man who am good
for himself, but he art good indeed
who is so for others too:

When you meetest with the vir-
tuous man draw his picture.

He art far from an good man who
strive not to grow better.

Suppers kills more than a greatest
doctors ever cured.

In the prosperity we needs moderation, in the adversity patience.

He who have good health are young, and he is rich who owe nothing.

Next to the satisfaction I receives in the prosperity of a honest man, I are best pleased with the confusion of a rascal.

To be active in good actions bespeak the man of merit.

Money like manure doest no good till it are spread.

He knowest not how to fear who dare to die.

The faults of good men is generally more spoken of than their virtues.

The character of the person who commend you is to be considered, before you settest an value upon his esteem.

To labour and to be content with that a man hath, are a sweet life.

The difference there are betwixt honour and honesty, seem to be chiefly in the motive.

To be at once a rake, and to glory in the character, discoverest at the
D 3 same

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same time a bad disposition, and the bad taste.

How far the little candle throw his beams! So shine a good deed in a naughty world.

RULE III.

A NOUN of number or multitude may have the verb and pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural number, but with due regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea; as;

“The *public* are often wrong, *they* see things through a false medium.”

“The *parliament* was dissolved, *it* was become inimical to the plans of the minister.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

THE people whom we met last night, was travelling to London.

The parliament which were prorogued last month, was to have met again to day.

The

The righteous are merciful and
lendest.

The society which wast formerly
numerous, have lost nearly all its
members.

The wicked shalt be turned into
hell, and all the people who forget-
teth God.

If there be any inclined to speak,
the assembly art ready to pay atten-
tion to them.

The family who were lately in so
prosperous the situation, is by an se-
ries of misfortunes reduced to po-
verty.

The public is at all times fickle,
and art for ever fond of variety,

During the battle, a infantry was
constantly annoyed by the enemy,
and notwithstanding the numbers that
was slain, the residue still acted with
a most undaunted bravery.

The young has the pleasure of be-
ing praised by those who is in years,
and the aged hast the satisfaction to
know they art honoured by the young.

The French who was formerly so
remarkably attached to their kings,
art

art now become the most inveterate enemies to monarchy.

This were a army raised and maintained according to law, and at first it was raised as it imagined, for the preservation of those liberties which it afterwards destroyed.

The ministry was become very formidable, they hadst but very few opponents in either house, but the opposition, though they still continued to lose ground, persevered in their efforts to make the measures of those in power, appear odious to the people.

The faction continued to use every means in its power to mislead the populace, who by this time was so blinded by its artful misrepresentations, that they wert no longer capable of judging what was their true interest.

There is some men who wilt at once plunge themselves into any base action; but the greatest part of mankind art of a more cautious nature, and wilt proceed only by leisurely degrees.

It greatly concern the community, that it should not lose that respect
which

which art so justly due to it, by a popular clamour, kept up in opposition to a measure of no importance in itself.

The board of agriculture hast voted the constant residence of the Secretary, as indispensable at the office in town.

An innumerable crowd of men, women, and children, wast waiting with eager curiosity for the inhuman sport which were expected.

What a astonishing quantity of stars art visible to night.

The audience who that night wast extremely numerous, were alarmed by the cry of fire; to describe the terror and confusion which instantly took place art impossible.

The multitude thronged to view this extraordinary spectacle, but was disappointed, and returnedst back ashamed of being the dupes of their own folly.

The greater part of a crew wast struck with astonishment, and seemed already overcome with fear.

RULE

RULE IV.

ADJECTIVES in the English language having no variation in gender or number, cannot but agree with their substantives in these respects, some of the pronominal adjectives which have the plural number excepted; these must agree with their substantives in number; as;

“ *This* book, *these* books; *that* pen, *those* pens.”

All adjectives relate to some substantive either expressed or understood; as;

“ The *good*, the *wise*, the *great* ;” that is, “ the good men; &c.”

Nouns of measure, number, and weight, are sometimes joined in the singular form, with numeral adjectives denoting plurality; as;

“ Forty *foot*, eight *score*, a thousand *fathom*, a hundred *head* of cattle.

Adjectives are generally placed before their substantives; as;

“ A *great* city; a *wise* man,” unless something depend on the adjective; as;

“ Exercise

“Exercise proper for me;”

Or the adjective be emphatical; as;

“Darius the good,”

They are also placed immediately before their nouns, unless the verb *to be* or any auxiliary joined to it, come between the adjective and the noun; as;

“Unhappy was the day.”

“Joyful shall the man be.”

The article also precedes the adjective; except the adjectives *all*, *such*, and *many*, and others subjoined to the adverbs, *so*, *as*, and *how*; as;

“All the meat; *such* a boy; *many* a man; *so fine* a child; *as good* a girl; *so charming* a prospect.”

Sometimes when there are two or more adjectives joined to the noun, they are made to follow it; as;

“A horse *young*, *swift*, and *strong*.”

The adjective in some instances becomes a substantive, and has another adjective joined with it; as;

“The greatest *good*.”

In other instances the substantive becomes an adjective, and is joined to another

another substantive by a mark of conjunction ; as ;

“ *Shell-fish ; sea-water ; oak-leaves.*

The distributive pronominal adjectives, *each, every, and either*, can agree only with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular number ; as ;

“ The master and servant went *each* to *his* employment.”

“ *Every* man *is* known by *his* works.” “ They are both obliged to obey him, but he esteems neither, nor *either* values him.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

THIS books which I received last night, are bound much worse than those single volume I sent him for a trial.

That men only art truly great, who places their ambition rather in acquiring to themselves the conscience of worthy enterprizes, than in the prospect of glory which attend them.

We all of us complains of the shortness of time, say Seneca, and yet
have

have much more than we know what to do with. That noble philosopher has described our inconsistency with ourselves in these particulars, by all that various turns of expression and thought which is peculiar to his writings.

The memory of an well spent youth, giveth a pleasure peaceable, unmixed, and elegant to the mind.

The natural disposition to any art, science, profession, or trade particular, are very much to be consulted in a care of youth, and studied by the men for their own conduct, when they form to themselves any scheme of life.

Aspire only to that virtues that are peculiar to yourself; follow your natural modesty, and think it your commendation greatest not to be talked of one way or other.

No greater judgment can befall the country, than that spirit dreadful of division, which rend a government into two distinct people, and make them strangers and enemies greater to

one another, than if they belonged to the different nations.

A man say Plutarch, shouldest not allow himself to hate even his enemies, because, if you indulge these passion in some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.

The ambition, envy, vagrant desire, or mirth impertinent, wilt take up our minds, unless we can possess ourselves in those sobriety of heart, which are above all pleasures, and can be felt much better than described.

How a charming prospect art discovered from a summit of that hill.

He are as an good man as any in my knowledge.

Every part of these industrious family hadst his separate employment, and each were attentive to the portion assigned him.

There would be but improvement little in a world, were there not some common principle of action, which workestequally with all the mankind, and a such principle are ambition or an desire of fame.

How

How a great pleasure does many people find in contradicting a common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the foibles of a exalted character.

How a difficult thing it are to preserve a great name, when he who have acquired it is liable to that little weaknesses and infirmities, which art no small diminution to it when discovered.

The greatest actions of an person celebrated labours under these disadvantage, that however surprizing and extraordinary they mayest be, they am no more than what is expected from him.

One would think there must be something very pleasing in a possession of fame, that, notwithstanding every mortifying consideration; the men canst engage in so a desperate pursuit.

Many of that actions which is apt to procure fame, is not in their nature conducive to happiness ultimate.

RULE V.

TWO or more nouns connected by a copulative conjunction (though each of them should be singular) require their verbs, nouns, and pronouns, to agree with them in the plural number ; as ;

“ *Wealth and power claim distinction.* ” “ *Generosity, inclination, and ability are not often united.* ”

Robertson and Hume were learned, they were celebrated historians.

The disjunctive conjunction has a contrary effect ; and as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number ; as ;

“ *The gentleman, the merchant, or the husbandman is of equal use to society.* ”

“ *It is easy to feel an injury, or an insult, as soon as it is given.* ”

Sentences like the following, have the verb in the singular number, and it is understood as applied to each of the preceding terms ; as ;

“ *Disappointment, pain, and even loss*

Loss of property is easier to bear than ingratitude."

When the nouns and pronouns which are joined together are of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both ; as ; "*you and he* are indolent, *you* mis-spend your time." *He, you, and I* gained the prize which *we* strove for."

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

AMBITION and a thirst eager after fame, raises an secret tumult in the soul, inflames the mind, and put it into a violent hurry of thought.

Good nature and evenness of temper is a blessings to those who am possessed of them.

A religious, learned, or philosophic solitude, are coveted only by that persons, who delights in being retired and abstracted from the pleasures that enchants the generality of the world.

Prejudice, pride, or interest, some-

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times throw the wisest into the greatest absurdities.

Love and esteem am the first principles of friendship, which always art imperfect, where either of this two are wanting.

Health and chearfulness mutually beget each other.

Whether it be I, thou, or he who write, the same purpose will be answered.

A constant reciprocation of benefits or interchange of good offices, are a preservative to friendship.

Gentleness of manners, and firmness of mind constitutes a dignity of character, which every man wise must endeavour to establish.

Revenge, cruelty, and the malice, am a companions of the cowardice.

A virtues of patience and mildness, is no less remote from insensibility on the one hand, than from the fury on a other.

Reason, a mildness, and benevolence is natural to the man.

The imitation of anger and passion which are easily formed, wilt produce

produce the same effect upon the others, as if it were real,

Our attention or enquiry are best employed, when it am engaged in a pursuit of good.

My father, you, and I, is to spend next week in the London, I hopes they shall have fine weather.

The crime which he and you have committed art of so a heinous nature, that I much fear they will both suffer death.

Faith, hope, and charity, is exalted virtues.

The behaviour and conversation of a man is the test of his disposition, from them you wilt be able to judge how worthy he art of your esteem.

Instead of implanting in our minds those fortitude and virtue which givest support in a hour of anguish, we suffer ourselves to be softened with prospects of constant delight.

As the supreme Being is a only judge proper of the merit and perfection which belongs to us, so art he the only fit rewarder of it.

Pleasure or recreation of one kind
or

or other am absolutely necessary to relieve the mind and body from that fatigue, which a too constant attention and labour is apt to bring upon it.

No man are so sunk in the vice and infamy, but he hath still some seeds of goodness in him, which causes him at times to shudder at the commission of the base action.

In the education of youth it shouldst not be thought sufficient to make them barely understand so many sentences, but they should be asked their opinion of an such action, or saying, and obliged to give their reasons why they takes it to be good or bad.

RULE VI.

RELATIVE and personal pronouns must agree with their antecedents, and nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, person, and case ; as ;

“ The *man* is happy, *who* is virtuous.”

“ Who is *this*, *that* speaks to me.”

“ The *boy* is ingenious, *he* draws elegantly.” The

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb ; but when another nominative comes between, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence ; as ;

“ The Being *who* formed me, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve.”

The relative in this sentence performs a different office ; in the first member it represents the agent, in the second, the possessor ; in the third, the object of an action ; and therefore must be in the different cases corresponding to these offices.

The relative is often omitted ; as ;

“ The money (*which*) I lent.”

Every relative has an antecedent to which it refers, either expressed or understood ; as ;

“ *Who* forfeits his word is contemptible ; that is ; “ *the man who* &c.”

Who, *which*, *what*, *that*, and their compounds, *whoever*, *whatever*, &c. though in the accusative case, are always placed before the verb ; as ;

“ The man *whom* you call.”

“ This

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“ This is *what*, or the thing *which* or *that* you want.”

“ *Whomsoever* you please to appoint.”

The relative, *who*, *whose*, or *whom*, is used only when we speak of persons, and is therefore either in the masculine or feminine gender; *which*, when we speak of things, or of irrational animals, excluding them from any consideration of sex; *which*, therefore, may be accounted neuter; *that* is used indifferently both of persons and things; *what* includes both the antecedent and relative; as;

“ This is *what* I wrote upon; ”
that is; “ *the subject* upon *which* I wrote.”

When *this*, *that*, and their plurals *these*, *those*, refer to a preceding sentence, *this* or *these* refers to the latter term, *that* or *those* to the former; as

“ Some place the *bliss* in *action*,
some in *ease* ;

Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*.”

Who

Who, and *what*, are also used in asking questions, *who* when we ask a man's name ; as ;

“ *Who* is that man ? ”

What when we would know his employment, &c : as ;

“ *What* is that man ? ”

When the relative comes after two words in different persons, it may agree in person with either ; as ;

“ *I* am the man *who* command, or *who* commands you.”

When the person of the relative is fixed, it must be continued through the whole sentence ; as ;

“ *I* love you, *who* load me with benefits, and *who* are continually serving me.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

There are something so shameless in taking all opportunities to speak of your own affairs, that he which am guilty of it towards him on whom he depends, fare like the beggar that exposes

poses his sores, which instead of moving a compassion of the man of whom he begged, makes him turn with disgust from the object.

Trade and commerce mightest doubtless be varied the thousand ways, out of whom wouldst arise such branches as has not yet been touched.

Polybius and Cicero gavest the pre-eminence to those kind of mixed government who consist of three branches, the regal, the noble, and the popular; they had doubtless in their thoughts a constitution of the Roman common-wealth, in whom the consul represented the king, the senate the nobles, and a tribunes the people.

Give a man a power of doing what he pleases with impunity, you extinguishes his fear, and consequently overturnest in her one of the great pillars of morality.

He which will have no trouble in these world, must not be born in it.

Every one hath enough to do, to govern themselves well.

Either

Either say nothing of those which
is absent, or speak of him like a friend.

He who is about to speak evil of
another, let her first well consider
themselves.

He which art used to do kindneses,
always find it when he stand in need.

He that takest no care of herself,
must not expect it from others.

He which would have the good
revenge, let them leave it to God.

He hast lived to a ill purpose, which
cannot hope to live after their death.

He that would have good offices
done to her, must do it to others.

He which inspirest the heart with
the true spirit of benevolence, wilt it-
self give the reward of it.

It wouldest be ingratitude not to
value the man which hast proved itself
your friend, and that am continually
heaping benefits upon you.

He whom you supposed your friend,
hast proved itself, by their late con-
duct, your bitterest enemy.

I am the person which art engaged
in those department.

They who quits the paths of the
F virtue

virtue, usually add the imprudence and prodigality to his other vices.

They which is ambitious of the stations in whom there art no duties to perform, no incitements to exertion, must not expect to possess those constant chearfulness who am the solace of toil, and the reward of the useful activity.

The man which haft forfeited its own esteem, think the all world have the same conscioufness.

The Providence of God governeſt the world, interest himself in a affairs of men, and disposeth of all events who happens to us.

Chearfulness am preferable to the mirth, this art to be considered as a act, that as an habit of the mind.

Gaiety is to the good-humour, as animal perfumes to vegetable fragrance; that overpower weak spirits, whilst this recreate and revive it.

RULE VII.

ACTIVE verbs govern the noun or pronoun which follows them in the accusative case; as;

“ Thomas

"Thomas loved her, but she did not value him."

"John beat William."

The nominative case denoting the agent, is mostly placed before the verb : and the accusative denoting the object, generally follows it.

Pronouns having forms for each of the cases, are sometimes, though in the accusative case, placed before the verb ; and when in the nominative case, follow the object and verb ; as ;

"Whom you supposed to be absent, him shew I unto you."

The nominative case is sometimes placed after neuter verbs, and no ambiguity can arise from this position, as such verbs will not admit an accusative case after them ; as ;

"On this side stood the man."

"This night appeared the comet."

And always when the verb is accompanied with the adverb there ; as ;

"There goes a boy."

In passive verbs the agent and object change situations : and the thing acted upon is in the nominative case, while the agent becomes the accusative,

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tive, and is accompanied with a preposition ; as :

“ The *soldiers* were killed *by* the *cannon*.”

“ *They* were made happy *by* *him*.”

When a pronoun stands alone in answer to a question, it must be in the nominative case ; as ;

“ Who goes there ? *I* ;” that is ;
“ *I* go there.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

A GREAT part of the absurdity and ridicule we meet with in the world, are owing to the impertinent affectation of men which wishes to excel in characters that are not fit for him, and for which nature never designed them.

Every man has one or more qualities which may make him useful both to himself and others.

Nature if left to herself, leads us on in a best course, but will do nothing by compulsion and restraint.

Music when applied to religious purposes

purposes, raisest noble ideas in a mind of the hearer; and fillest he with divine conceptions.

Since passions am the principles of actions human, we must manage they in such an manner as to retain its vigour, and yet keep they under strict command.

Who taught she to dance? me.

Learning improve what the nature hast endowed we with.

There is few which wilt own himself to be in a error, though all the world knowest they to be so.

Thee hast a right to ask they those questions.

No conversation are so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, whom hears without any intention to betray, and which speak without any intention to deceive.

A man shouldest take great care not to polish themselves out of its veracity, nor to refine its behaviour to the prejudice of its virtue.

When me considers the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and a stars who thee has ordained, what

are man that thee are mindful of him,
and the son of man that thou regard-
eth he?

Were the sun, who enlightenest
these parts of a creation, with all a
host of planetary worlds who moves
about him, utterly extinguished and
annihilated, them wouldest not be
missed in the great scale of the uni-
verse, more than the grain of sand
upon the sea-shore.

Singularity are only vicious when
he make we act contrary to reason,
or when it put we upon distinguishing
myself by trifles.

Whom of you four, went to Lon-
don last summer? us three.

Disguise thyself as thee will, still
flavery, still thee is the bitter draught,
and though thousands in all ages has
been made to drink of thee, thou are
no less bitter on those account.

There are a false complaisance
which the timid and modest art very
liable to, namely, agreeing to a wrong
sentiment, or often to a action them
secretly condemns, rather than take
the freedom to contradict her.

There

There art no act of humanity, however insignificant it may appear at the time us is performing it, but a great author of universal benevolence wilt, in his own proper time amply repay we, and that by means who mocks all human foresight.

As it am certain that God do not overlook, even the meanest of his creatures, so us may be confident that he regard, with an eye of mercy those which endeavour to recommend itself to his notice, and in an unfeigned humility of heart thinks himself unworthy that he shouldest be mindful of them.

RULE VIII.

THE neuter verb *to be* always requires the nominative case after it; as;

“It was *I*, not *he* who did it.”

Except in the infinitive mode, when it takes the accusative; as;

“I supposed it *to be him*.”

The neuter pronoun is frequently joined in sentences, with a noun or pronoun

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pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender ; as ;

“ *It* was *I*, not *she* who won it.”

“ *It* was the *man* or *woman* who did it.”

It is also sometimes used to express 1st. The subject of any discourse or enquiry ; as ;

“ *It* was about three years since.”

“ Who is *it* that disturbs me ?”

2nd. The state or condition of any person or thing ; as ;

“ Why is *it* you are so sorrowful ?”

“ How is *it* the coach comes in so late ?”

3d. The thing that is the cause of any effect or event, or any person or persons considered merely as a cause ; as ;

“ She told me *it* was he who did it.”

“ *It* was they who caused the riot.”

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

POOR indeed is him, whom can be satisfied with an negative merit of not being the worst man he know.

It

It was me which wast the unfortunate cause of those melancholy accident who happened yesterday, and not he whom you supposed.

It is him to whom us is indebted for the happy situation we at present enjoys.

You heardest she say herself it was not me.

The ancient Britons was tall, well made, and yellow haired; owing to their sobriety and temperance he sometimes lived to the hundred and twenty years, it were them (according to historians) which after the Gauls, first inhabited this island.

Lycurgus prohibited the use of gold and silver, and obliged the Spartans to confine himself to iron money alone; by this means him banished luxury and magnificence, broughtest riches into the contempt, and made the modesty and simplicity to be honoured and esteemed; it were him which instituted public tables, at which the whole body of citizens wast obliged to eat of the same diet.

He who are a stranger to industry
mayest

mayest possess, but he cannot enjoy ; it is him only which art active and industrious, that can experience real pleasure.

The example of Job teachest we to employ myself and our wealth in doing good to others according to his various necessities ; it was him which were eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, a father to a poor, a refuge to the stranger, the defender of the oppressed, the comforter of the widow, and the protector of him which hadst none to help he.

Romulus hadst many good laws to promote the happiness of its subjects ; it are said to be he, whom (when peace were established in his kingdom) caused his judgment-seat to be erected in a very public place, where him frequently sat and hadst those which broke the laws brought before her, some of whom according to the nature of their offence, him condemned to be executed, and others to be scourged in a view of the all people.

From the treatment me hast lately experienced from you, it art evident, that

that you imagined't it to be I which didst you those injury, but from the circumstances who has transpired to day, I flatters myself you art now of the different opinion.

It wast clearly proved by the fairest evidence to be they which was guilty of the robbery; them was therefore fully committed, and will take his trial for a offence the next sessions.

The man which are possessed of a cheerful frame of mind, am not only easy in its thoughts, but is a perfect master of all the powers and faculties of his soul; it is him whose imagination art clear, and whose judgment art undisturbed, whose temper are even and unruffled, whether in action or in solitude.

There is frequent instances of people of depraved minds and mean education, which is possessed both with bashfulness and impudence; it is them which am not able to meet the man's eyes, or pronounce the sentence without the confusion; and yet can voluntarily commit a greatest villainies or most indecent actions.

RULE

mayest possess, but he cannot enjoy ; it is him only which art active and industrious, that can experience real pleasure.

The example of Job teachest we to employ myself and our wealth in doing good to others according to his various necessities ; it was him which were eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, a father to a poor, a refuge to the stranger, the defender of the oppressed, the comforter of the widow, and the protector of him which hadst none to help he.

Romulus hadst many good laws to promote the happiness of its subjects ; it are said to be he, whom (when peace were established in his kingdom) caused his judgment-seat to be erected in a very public place, where him frequently sat and hadst those which broke the laws brought before her, some of whom according to the nature of their offence, him condemned to be executed, and others to be scourged in a view of the all people.

From the treatment me hast lately experienced from you, it art evident, that

that you imagined't it to be I which didst you those injury, but from the circumstances who has transpired to day, I flatters myself you art now of the different opinion.

It wast clearly proved by the fairest evidence to be they which was guilty of the robbery; them was therefore fully committed, and will take his trial for a offence the next sessions.

The man which are possessed of a cheerful frame of mind, am not only easy in its thoughts, but is a perfect master of all the powers and faculties of his soul; it is him whose imagination art clear, and whose judgment art undisturbed, whose temper are even and unruffled, whether in action or in solitude.

There is frequent instances of people of depraved minds and mean education, which is possessed both with bashfulness and impudence; it is them which am not able to meet the man's eyes, or pronounce the sentence without the confusion; and yet can voluntarily commit a greatest villainies or most indecent actions.

RULE

RULE IX.

THE active participle governs the same case after it, as the verb from which it is derived ; as ;

“ Do good to all *men*, for *doing them* good is a duty incumbent on you.”

The participle having the definite article *the* before it, and the preposition *of* after it, becomes a substantive ; as ;

“ These are the rules I have explained to you, by *the attaining of* which your difficulties will be conquered.”

The participle like the infinitive mode frequently becomes absolute ; as ;

“ By frequently *promising* and not *performing*, we lose our credit.”

The preterite form of the verb is (by some of our best writers) often though improperly applied instead of the passive participle, which should always be used in all the perfect tenses ; as ;

“ I have *begun*, he had *written*, they should

should have spoken ;" not, " I have *began*, he had *wrote*, they should have *spoke*."

Again, the passive participle is with equal impropriety frequently used for the preterite ; as,

" I *begun*, he *drunk*, they *clung* ;" instead of, " I *began*, he *drank*, they *clang*."

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

WE shouldest not estimate men merely from the fortuitous advantages he may have derived from an lucky train of circumstances, for estimating they through this false medium, it is likely we shalt often bestow the applause upon those, which if his conduct were seen in its true colours, wouldest instead of our praise, be found to merit our keenest censure.

There are some men which, from the idea of distant advantage, wilt at once commit a mean or dishonourable actions, though by committing they, them risk what ought to be infinitely

G

dear

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dear to them, the loss of his reputation.

The Saviour of mankind has not only gave we a perfect rule of duty in its excellent discourses and parables, but hath also shewed we an example of the most complete obedience; his practice were a just picture of his own precepts, and added new light and force to it. All a duties of piety and goodness was united in him, so that in his life them appeared as it were, visible to the human eyes.

In the primitive church, the bishop marked with ashes the forehead of a sinner which begun his repentance, and hence come the practice enjoined by a council of Beneventum, of going to receive some on the Wednesday who precede a first Sunday of Lent.

Opinion am the guide of fools; but wise men is worked upon by reason and prudence.

As we am often angry without a cause, so we continues our anger, lest it should appear to our disgrace to have began without occasion.

There are not any duty to which
Providence

Providence has not gave a blessing to be annexed with her ; nor any affliction for whom virtue haſt not provided a remedy.

Philosophy and religion are ſhewed in no one inſtance ſo much, as in the preſerving our minds firm and ſteadily.

Good men who has drank deep of the bitter cup of affliction, generally deriveſt more real advantage from adverſity, than bad men which have never knew miſfortune does from his proſperity.

All murmuring and repining at the decrees of Providence, all ſolicitude and the anxious thoughts about future events, farther than ſuch precautions as the prudence dictate, is drove from the boſom of thoſe man which poſſeſs real contentment.

Contentment waſt rightly ſpoke of by Socrates, as the wealth of the nature, for ſhe give every thing we wants, and all us really needeſt.

That man which haſt bore adverſity with a calm and ſteady reſolution, wilt never ſuffer herſelf to be elated with the proſperity.

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When prosperity has took too strong a hold of any man, she art likely to be the cause of greater evils to him than adversity.

Many afflictions may have beset a good man, but him wilt not call any of them evils.

RULE X.

WHEN one verb immediately follows or depends upon another, the latter is put in the infinitive mode, with the preposition *to* before it; as,

“ Good boys *love to learn.*”

To before a verb is the sign of the infinitive mode; but there are some verbs which have others following them in the infinitive mode without the sign *to*; as,

“ *Bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see,* as,

“ *I bade him go.*”

“ *You dare not do it.*”

“ *He feels it run.*”

“ *We heard him speak.*”

“ *You saw him do it.*”

“ *He let them escape.*”

“ *We*

"We made them sing."

"They need not care."

The infinitive mode frequently becomes absolute, being used instead of the conjunction *that* with the subjunctive mode ; as,

"To speak honestly I did wrong;" that is;

"That I may speak, &c.

The infinitive mode sometimes does the office of a substantive in different cases ; as,

"To walk is healthy."

"Industrious people love to work."

EXAMPLES

Upon this and the preceding Rules.

XENOPHON commended the Persians for the education prudent of their children, whom wouldst not let they to effeminate their minds with the amorous stories and idle romances.

It are a action worthy and reputable to endeavour to make peace among thy neighbours, and wilt bring thou greater and juster commendations than wit or learning, or any of that so much admired accomplishments.

In the morning think what thee has

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to do, and at night ask thyself what thee has done.

There art no greater happiness than to be able look back on the life usefully and virtuously employed; to trace our own progress in existence by such tokens as excites neither the shame nor the sorrow; it ought therefore be the care of those, which wishes to pass his last hours with comfort, to lay up a such treasure of pleasing ideas, as shall support the expences of those time, who is to depend wholly upon the fund already acquired.

Gentleness are the best way to make a man to be loved and respected in his family; him make himself contemptible when he talkest passionately, for no other reason but to shew his authority.

It am difficult for the man to have sense and be a knave.

It wast a maxim with Cæsar, that we ought to reckon us has done nothing, so long as any thing remain to be done.

It is a much greater kindness not to let we to fall, than to lend a hand to lift we up. A man

A man hadst better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

Whom bade thee to call? I didst not bid thee to call.

What man dares to do, me dares.

A liar begin with making falshood to appear like the truth, and end with making truth itself to appear like the falshood.

If you would gain the favour of the Deity, you must be at the pains to worship he; if a friendship of the good men, you must study oblige them; if you would be honoured by your country, you must take care serve it; in short if you would be eminent in the war or in the peace, you must become master of all a qualifications who can make you so.

Many of a endowments and talents us now possess and of which we is too apt to be proud, will cease entirely with the present state; but virtue will continue to be our ornament and dignity in every future state to which us may be removed

If you be wise, study the virtue; and dare to contemn every thing that can come in competition with it.

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You heard her to say herself it wast not me.

Pursuing this idea I sat down close by my table, and leaning my head upon my hand, I began figure to myself the miseries of confinement ; me wast in a right frame for it, and so I gavest full scope to my imagination.

I heard the poor gentleman to say his prayers last night, saidest the landlady, very devoutly, and with my own ears or me couldest not have believed it.

It are harder to avoid censure than gain applause, for this may be done by one great or wise action in a age ; but to escape censure a man must pass its whole life, without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing.

A rich man which begin fall is held up by his friends ; but a poor man being down are thrust away by its friends.

RULE XI.

WHEN two substantives come together belonging to each other, that to which the other belongs is placed first, in the possessive case ; as, “ The

“The *boy's* top ;”

Or else last with the preposition *of* before it, as ;

“The top *of the boy.*”

The apostrophe denoting the possessive case must be placed after substantives in the plural number ending in *s*, as ;

“The *girls'* needles.”

Pronouns in the possessive case are placed before their nouns ; as ;

“*My* house ; *thy* book ; *your* head.”

The possessive case of the pronouns, *my*, *thy*, &c. is used when joined with nouns ; but, *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put absolutely or without their nouns ; as ;

“This is *my* hat ;”

Or omitting the noun ;

“This is *mine.*”

Mine and *thine* are also frequently used instead of *my* and *thy*, before words beginning with a vowel ; as ;

“*Mine* eve ; *thine* ear.”

Every possessive case supposes some noun to which it belongs ; as ;

“St. Paul's, that is, St. Paul's *Church.*”

When two or more names are connected by the copulative conjunction
and,

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and, the sign of the possessive case is added only to the last ; as ;

“Tompson and Harrison’s warehouse.”

Whose being the possessive case of *who*, should only be used when it relates to persons ; as ;

“This is *a man whose* worth I know.”

It is however often, though improperly applied to things ; as ;

“This *book whose* excellence is known ”

It ought to be ;

“This book the excellence of *which*, &c.”

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

NEVER triumph over any man imperfections, but consider if the party which art taxed for his deficiency in some things, may not likewise be praised for their proficiency in others.

In all matters of the religion, let the duty of you be the motive ; in all things of common life let the reason.

From

From others experience do thou learn the wisdom, and from the failings of them correct thine own faults.

Of all life diversions, there is none so proper to fill up the empty spaces of it, as the reading of useful and entertaining authors; and with that, the conversation of the well chosen friend.

Boast not of the good deeds of thee, lest the evil deeds of thee be also laid to thy charge.

Allen's, Johnson's, and Brett's library is justly extolled for his great variety of learned ingenious and elegant works.

A wealthy doctor which can help a poor man and will not without an fee, hath less of humanity's sense, than a poor ruffian whom kills a rich man to supply his necessities.

There art nothing so graceful and becoming in the women as modesty; it add charms to the beauty of them and givest a new softness to their sex; without her the simplicity and innocence appears rude; reading and good sense masculine; wit and humour lascivious.

The

The low race of men take a secret pleasure in finding a eminent character levelled to the condition of them by a report of the defects of it, and keep themselves in countenance though they am excelled in the thousand virtues, if them believe they has in common with a great person any one fault.

He who think no man above him but for the virtue of him, none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in a wrong place, but wilt frequently emulate men in rank below him and pity they above him.

He whom out of mere vanity to be applied to, wilt take up another's time and fortune in his service, where he have no prospect of returning it; are as much more unjust, as those whom took up my friend the upholder goods without paying he for them; I say, he is as much more unjust, as the life and time of us is more valuable than the goods and moveables of us.

When you see a particular cast of mind or body who look a little upon the distracted, you mayest be sure the
poor

poor gentleman have formerly had great friends; for this reason I have thought it the prudent thing to take the nephew of me out of a lady's service where he were a page, and has bound he to a shoe-maker.

All the true use of that we calls learning are to ennoble and improve the natural faculties of us and not to disguise the imperfections of us.

When a man hast took care to pretend to nothing but what him may justly aim at, and can execute as well as any other, without injustice to any other; it is ever breeding's or courage's want to be brow-beaten or elbowed out of his honest ambition.

As a man of sagacity bestirs himself to distress the enemy of him by methods probable and reducible to the reason; so the same reason wilt fortify the enemy of him to elude this his regular efforts; but your fool project, act and conclude with such notable inconsistency, that no regular course of thought can evade or counterplot the prodigious machinations of him.

H

In

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In all matters of controversy that party which hath the greatest abilities labour under these prejudice, that him will certainly be supposed upon account of the great abilities of him, to have done a injury when perhaps he have received one.

Avoid all books whose tendency are to shake the faith of you on those great points of religion, who should serve to regulate your conduct, and on which your hopes of the future and eternal happiness depends.

Hypocrisy is a vice which I thinks none but him which knowest the secrets of the hearts of the men, should pretend to discover in another, where its proofs does not amount to a demonstration.

Peace to thee generous swain ! I see thee walkest off with anguish—but thy joys shall balance her ; for happy is the cottage of thee, and happy are the sharer of it, and happy am the lambs that sport about you.

RULE

RULE XII.

PREPOSITIONS always require the accusative case after them ; as ;

“ He gave it *to John* ; that is ; *to him*.”

“ I bought it *for him*.”

“ Take it *from them*.”

The preposition is often separated from the relative ; as ;

“ Riding is an exercise *which* I am delighted *with*.”

But it is more elegant and perspicuous to place the preposition before the relative ; as ;

“ Riding is an exercise *with which* I am delighted.”

The prepositions *to* and *for* are often understood chiefly before the pronoun ; as ;

“ Give it me ; that is ; *to me*.”

“ Get him some water ; that is ; *for him*.”

The preposition *in* or *on* is often understood before nouns expressing time ; as ;

“ This day, next week, last year ; that is ; *on* this day, *in* next week, *in* last year.”

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

NATURE are full of wonders every atom is an standing miracle and art endowed with such qualities, as couldst not be impressed on he by a power and wisdom less than infinite.

Never was men so perplexed as a select company of we were these evening with a couple of professed wits, which through the ill fortune of us and their own confidence, hadst thought fit to pin themselves upon a gentleman which hadst owned to they, that he was going to meet such and such persons and named we one by one.

To complain that life is burdensome or hast no joys while there art a single creature who we canst relieve by our bounty, assist by the counsels of us, or enliven by our presence, are to lament the loss of what us really possess, and just as rational as to die of thirst with the cup in our hands.

The liberal arts and sciences is all beautiful as the graces; nor have grammar

mar (the severe mother of all) so frightful a face of her own ; it is the vizard put upon it who scare children ; she is made to speak the hard words that to they sounds like conjuring ; let her talk intelligibly and they wilt listen to she.

It has been remarked by some one, I forget who, that scarcely any subject are worth the trouble of discussion, excepting those who has met with the greatest obstacles to discussion, religion and politics.

Since men have always shewed a disposition to persecute, it have often been a subject of surprize with I, that a persecuting spirit hast never operated in a contrary direction ; and that pride and self-importance has never manifested itself by prompting the powerful to persecute the weak, which should dare think as them does.

The only thought on whom we canst repose with comfort, are that which present to we the care of Providence, the eye of whom take in the whole of things, and under the direc-

tion of whom all involuntary errors will terminate in happiness.

Pity is generally understood to be that passion, who art excited by the sufferings of persons with who we has no tender connections, and with whose welfare the stronger passions has not united our felicity.

The dignity of high birth and long extraction, no man to who nature has denied it, canst confer upon itself, and therefore it deserves to be considered whether the want of that which never can be gained mayest not be easily endured.

What can retirement confer upon he who having done nothing, can receive no support from her own importance, which having knew nothing canst find no entertainment in reviewing the past, and whom intending nothing can form no hopes from prospects of the future; him can surely take no wiser course than that of losing himself again in the crowd, and filling the vacuities of its mind with the news of the day.

If we look around we with observation,

vation, we shall frequently discover men which appears to feel, nay which really feels much tenderness at the tale of the woe, and much applause at the tale of generosity ; whom yet, in real conduct and in active life seldom discovers either much generosity or much sensibility.

RULE XIII.

IN interrogative sentences the nominative case follows the principal verb or the auxiliary ; as ;

“ *Is it you ?* ”

“ *Did he write it ?* ”

The adverb *there* accompanying the neuter verb is placed after the verb ; as ;

“ *Is there a man ?* ”

In explicative or explaining sentences, if the sentence be negative, the adverb *not* is placed after the auxiliary ; or after the verb itself when it has no auxiliary ; as ;

“ *He did not strike him, or he struck him not.* ”

In imperative sentences the nominative case follows the verb, or the auxiliary ; as ;

“ *Strike*

“ *Strike thou tyrant, or do thou strike.*”

Or the auxiliary *let*, with the accusative case after it is used ; as ;

“ *Let him strike.*”

If the sentence be negative the adverb *not* is placed after the auxiliary, or after the verb when there is no auxiliary ; as ;

“ *Do not go, or, go not.*”

Two negatives destroy each other, or are equal to an affirmative ; as ;

“ *Thou shalt not do no murder ; means, thou shalt do murder.*”

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

LET we enjoy the present, we shall have the trouble enough afterward.

He does not count skilfully, which leave God out of her reckoning.

Be as easy as thee can in this world, provided thee take good care to be happy in the next.

Write down thou the advice of he which love thou, though thee like it not at present.

Let

Let we do what us can and ought,
and let God do the pleasure of him.

He which trouble not itself with
other men business, gettest the peace
and ease thereby.

Consider well who you is, what
you do, whence you camest, and whi-
ther you art to go.

Fond love of a man self shew that
he doth not know himself.

That are not never to be called lit-
tle which a man think to be enough.

There are not no harm in desiring
to be thought wise by others, but the
great deal in the man which think
himself so.

A man never lose nothing by doing
the good offices to others.

Tell I what life thee leads and I
will tell thou how thou shall die.

What excuse shall us be able to find
for aversion and malignity conceived
against he, in who we cannot trace no
fault and whom offended us only by
refusing to follow us into error?

Did she say not herself it was not
me which killed her? It was me whom
killed her.

As

As there is not no circumstance too trivial to strike terror to the heart of guilt; so there are no calamity however terrible to man's nature, that the firm soul of virtue and religion are not able to look fearless in the face, and suffer with a smile.

There are no evil which patience united with a firm reliance on the Almighty will not enable we to surmount.

Let he which is conversant in the variety of human life reflect upon it, and he will find the man that want mercy hath not a taste of no enjoyment of any kind.

There are nothing which betray a man into so many errors and inconveniences as the desire of not appearing singular.

What greater instance canst there be of a temper weak and pusillanimous, than for a man to pass its whole life in opposition to its own sentiments; or not to dare to be what he think he ought to be?

Men was born to live in society, and from society alone can happiness be derived;

derived ; let they not therefore in a moment of disgust, give up the ordinary cares and projects of the world, and indulge in ideas of that visionary bliss who exists only in romantic pictures and delusive representations of solitude and retirement.

True nobleness of mind are every where the same, and may be equally shewed in a honourable dealings of private life, as in the most splendid exertions of spirit or of value.

Is there not private virtues, is there not private interests and attachments, who are as important, as necessary to a virtuous character, as a regard for the public interest ? And is general considerations of the utility to supersede the attention to every thing else ?

If thee be wise, study virtue, and contemn every thing that can come in competition with him. Remember, that nothing else deserve one anxious thought or wish. Remember, that this alone are honour, glory, wealth, and happiness. Secure this, and thee secures every thing. Lose this, and all are lost,

RULE

RULE XIV.

THE comparative adverbs *more*, *most*, &c. can only be used before adjectives when the terminations *er* and *est* are omitted; as;

“ *More* beautiful, *most* delightful.”

One exception to this rule is admitted; as;

“ The *most* highest.”

Where a double superlative is with peculiar elegance and propriety given to our Creator.

Most adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *ble*, *ant*, *some*, *ing*, *ish*, *ous*, must be compared by the adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c.; as;

“ Pensive, *more* pensive.”

“ Beautiful, *most* beautiful.”

“ Tedious, *less* tedious.”

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

OBSTINACY are the worst the incurablest of all sins.

That pleasure is the most dearest who art bought with any pain.

How

How much attentiver ought us to be in preserving our virtue and improving the minds of us, than in gaining the advantages doubtful and equivocal of worldly prosperity.

If women would bestow the same time in the study of history which she too often dedicates in reading novels and romances, she would soon draw forth the useful lessons for the conduct of the lives of them, and from the interestingest facts which truth alone canst give.

The common neglect of the present hour is shamefuler and criminaler, as no man is betrayed into her by error, but admits her by the negligence.

That kind of life is the most happiest who afford we most opportunities of gaining our own esteem.

To strive with difficulties and to conquer them is the most highest human felicity.

When Socrates was asked "which of mortal men was to be accounted most near to the gods in happiness?" he answered, "that man which are in want of the fewest things."

I

Some

Some will always want abilities and others opportunities to accumulate the wealth ; it is therefore happy that nature hath allowed to us a more certain and easy road to plenty ; every man may grow rich by contracting the wishes of him and by quiet acquiescence in what hath been gave him supply the absence of more.

Upon every mind who is become familiar with calamity, calamity lose its force, and misery grow lesser only by its continuance, because those who has long suffered lose his sensibility.

There are not a pleasinger exercise of the mind than gratitude ; she is accompanied with such a inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance.

Nothing is admirabler than true modesty, and nothing more contemptibler than false.

To make the lives of us more easier to us, we are commanded to put our trust in God, which is able to relieve and succour us ; the Divine Goodness having made such an reliance a duty, notwithstanding we should have been miserable had it been forbid we.

When a man have planned his discourse, he finds a great many thoughts rising out of every head, that do not offer itself upon the general survey of the subject; his thoughts is at the same time intelligibler, and better discover their drift and meaning when they are placed in their proper lights and follow one another in a regular series, than when they are threw together without order and connection.

It is an old and a common observation, that men are desirouser to be thought to possess talents and qualities that they have not no pretensions to, than those in whom they excel in a eminent degree.

We ought recollect, that to aim at universal excellence are a vain and fruitless attempt, who seldom fails to expose even men of the superiorest talents to deserved ridicule.

A great man may perhaps be well bred in a manner which little people does not understand; but trust me, he is a more greater man which is well bred in a manner that every body understand.

RULE XV.

THE adverb is generally placed near the word which it affects, and its propriety and force depend on its position; it is mostly placed before adjectives; after active or neuter verbs; frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; and after the accusative case following an active verb; as;

“He is a *very honest* man.”

“You *speak harshly*.”

“He *is well*.”

“He *was distinctly heard*.”

“He *praised her highly*.”

“He *beat them terribly*.”

Adjectives are sometimes though improperly employed as adverbs; as;

“*Agreeable* to your desire.”

“*Indifferent* honest.”

“*Extreme* unwilling.”

“He behaved *conformable* to your wishes.”

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

He that would have the thing quickly done and well, must do it herself.

He are enough learned which knows to live well.

How astonishing must the infatuation of vice be, that with such striking examples as is exposed to our view frequently, we refuse to be warned and follow the same foolish path madly who lead to destruction.

An ardent wish whatever be her object will be able always to interrupt the tranquility.

I shall think always that him who accustoms himself to fraud in little things, want opportunity only to practice her in more great.

Agreeable to your desire I have took the first opportunity to wait upon you; I expected to have been here sooner, but I only came to town this morning.

Many who only enjoys retreat in imagination, content himself with believing, that another year wilt trans-

port he to rural tranquility ; and die while they talk of doing what if they longer had lived they never would have done.

He has learned to no purpose which are not able to teach ; and he always will teach unsuccessful, which cannot recommend his sentiments by the diction or address of him.

He which hath neither companions nor rivals in the studies of him, will always applaud his own progress, and think high of his performances, because he knows not that others has equalled or excelled he.

We have powers very scanty in their utmost extent, but which in different men is differently proportioned ; suitable to these powers we have duties prescribed which us must neither decline for the sake of delighting ourselves with more easier amusements, nor overlook in idle contemplation of greater excellence or extensiver comprehension.

To comply with the notions and practices of mankind, is in some degree the duty of the social being ; because

cause only by compliance he can please, and only by pleasing he can become useful.

Let none quit the post that is assigned them by Providence, or venture out of the straight way ; the bye path, though it may invite them by its verdure, will lead them inevitable to a precipice.

Books have a secret influence always on the understanding ; we cannot at pleasure obliterate ideas ; he which reads books of science, though without any fixed desire of improvement will grow knowinger ; he that will entertain himself with moral or religious treatises, will advance imperceptible in goodness ; the ideas which are offered to the mind often, will at last find a lucky moment when she is disposed to receive them.

Every wise man will only consider this life as it may conduce to the happiness of the other, and sacrifice the pleasures cheerfully of a few years to those of eternity.

No man's abilities are so remarkable shining, as not to stand in need of a proper

proper opportunity, a patron, and even the praises of a friend, to recommend it to the notice of the world.

RULE XVI.

CONJUNCTIONS have frequently government of modes. Some require the indicative, some the subjunctive after them ; others have no influence on the mode.

Conjunctions which imply something contingent or doubtful, or such as imply a conditionality, require the subjunctive mode ; as ;

“ *If he write this week, I shall be contented.* ”

“ *Except he acknowledge his crime, he will not find mercy.* ”

“ *Unless thou repent, thou wilt be lost.* ”

“ *Whether he go, or whether he stay I care not.* ”

That, expressing the motive or end, requires the subjunctive mode, with *may, might, should, &c.* after it ; as ;

“ *I forgave him, that he might live to act better.* ”

Lest,

Left, and *that* joined to a preceding command, and *if* with *but* following it, require the subjunctive mode; as;

“He must be cautious *lest* he get into trouble.”

“Be certain *that* he *finish* it.”

“Take heed *that* thou *do* it.”

“*If* thou *do but speak*, thou art lost.”

Conjunctions expressing a continuation, an addition, an influence, &c. being of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mode; as;

“*Though* he is industrious he continuous poor.”

“*Notwithstanding* he knows the consequences yet he persists.”

“I hate him, *for* he is a christian.”

When the qualities of different things are compared; the latter noun or pronoun agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb, or the preposition expressed or understood; and not by the conjunctions *than* and *as*, for conjunctions have no government of cases; as;

“He is richer than *I (am)*.”

“You are not so old as *he (is)*.”

“You

"You love him better than (*you love*) *me*."

"You think him wiser than I (*think him*)."

"I will give (*to*) *him* as much as (*to*) *her*."

"He walked with you, more than (*with*) *me*."

The relative *who* having reference to its antecedent only, when it follows *than*, is always in the accusative case; though the personal pronoun if used instead of it, would be in the nominative; as;

"Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned."

With the personal pronoun it would be;

"A greater king never reigned *than he*."

The conjunction *that* is often omitted and understood; as;

"I desire (*that*) he would write."

"Take care (*that*) thou offend not."

The nominative case following the auxiliary or the verb, sometimes supplies the place of the conjunction *if* or *though*; as;

"*Had*

— “*Had he spoken thus.*”

“*Write he ever so well.*”

That is ; “*if he had ; though he write, &c.*”

Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions ; so that, in the following part of the sentence, the latter answers to the former ; as ;

Although—yet or *nevertheless* ;

“*Although he is ungrateful, yet or nevertheless I love him.*

Whether—or ;

“*Whether it be you or I who won it.*”

Neither or nor—nor

“*Neither or nor he nor I was there.*”

As—as ;

“*As pale as death.*”

As—so ;

“*As I behave so regard me.*”

So—as ;

“*Alexander and Charles were great warriors, but the latter was not so fortunate as the former.*”

So—that ;

“*It is so dark that I cannot see the road.*”

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES

On this and the preceding Rules.

SPEAK well of the friend of you,
of your enemy neither well or ill,

Unless thee doest the good thee
know, thy knowledge is not worth
nothing.

Punishment though it be lame,
overtake the sinner at last.

If thou wishest to be as happy as a
king, consider not a few that is be-
fore, but the many that comes behind
thou.

If pride was a disease deadly, how
many would be in their graves now.

Wouldest thou be revenged on
thine enemy, live as thee ought, and
you have done it effectual.

The human mind prone to discon-
tent, will if it lacks real cause of mi-
sery, forge for herself the stings and
arrows out of the most best benefits of
life.

Men is so frequently cut off in the
midst of his projects, that sudden death
causes little emotion in they that be-
hold

hold her, unless it is impressed upon the attention by uncommon circumstances.

If every man was wise and virtuous, capable to discern the best use of time, and resolute to practise her; it might be granted I think without hesitation, that total liberty would be a blessing; and that it would be desirable to be left at large to the exercise of the religious and social duties, without the interruption of importunate avocations.

A dissembler must always be upon his guard, and watch herself narrowly, that he does not contradict his own pretensions; for he act an unnatural part and therefore must put a continual force and restraint upon himself.

If the shew of any thing is good for any thing, I am sure the reality art better.

Learning is folly unless a good judgment has the management of him.

Human nature are so very corrupt, that all obligations lose their force except it is frequently renewed.

The necessary restraints and atten-

tions required in education is of themselves sufficiently irksome; and therefore the most gentlest means and every encouragement should be employed to engage assiduity; if correction is necessary as no doubt it sometimes must, it should be mixed with the reluctant tenderness of a father, and kind expostulations of the friend.

Any man upon the character of who an unjust attack is made, will do right to vindicate himself, provided the charge relates to a matter of fact, who can be brought to a decisive issue.

• Though in an advanced stage of the society many be exempted from the sentence of eating their bread by the sweat of their brow; yet it is a immutable decree, that the oil of gladness shall brighten the face of industry alone.

That a great part of mankind agree in giving credit to a thing even though it be somewhat that come under their personal observation, will be a very slight argument of its truth, provided there are a manifest source of error in
the

the case which is of a nature to equally operate upon all.

If a man be offered happiness at a easy rate, unalloyed by any debasing mixture, can a more greater blessing be conferred upon he?

It is as troublesome often to support the pretensions of the good quality as to have her;- and if a man has her not, it is most likely he will be discovered to want her, and then all his labour to seem to have her is lost.

A dissembler must always be upon his guard, and watch narrowly himself, lest he contradicts his own pretensions.

True honour, though it be a different principle from religion, are that which produce the same effects.

The darlings of the world will be found generally such as excites neither jealousy or fear.

He who a fool does very wisely hit,
Does very foolishly, altho' he smarts,
Not to seem senseless of the bob,

Let me see wherein
My tongue has wrong'd him; if she
does him right

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Then he have wrong'd himself; if
he is free,

Why, then my taxing, like a wild
goose, fly

Unclaim'd of any man.

Was the intention stedfastly considered as the measure of approbation, all falshood would be soon out of countenance.

When a man is persuaded thoroughly that he ought neither to admire; wish for, or pursue any thing but what exactly is his duty; it is not in the power of seasons, persons, or accidents to diminish its value.

If there was neither fools or knaves in a world, all the people would be of one mind.

You are a much more great gainer by his death t'han me.

We contributed much more than our allies, though they ought to have subscribed more than us.

Whatever are the present extent of human knowledge, she is not only finite and therefore in her own nature capab^le of increase, but so narrow that ever y understanding almost may by a
diligent

diligent application of his powers hope to enlarge her.

The drift of all his sermons were to prepare the Jews for the reception of a prophet more mightier than him.

A poem which is good in herself, cannot lose any thing of its value, though it should appear not to be the work of so eminent a author as him to who it was first imputed.

The practice of gratitude is not like that of many other virtues, difficult and painful, but attended with so much pleasure, that was there not no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompence laid up for her hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it for the natural gratification that accompany it.

RULE XVII.

INTERJECTIONS (though generally attended with substantives in the nominative case, and verbs in the indicative mode) have not in common any government of case or mode, but leave it to be determined by the na-

ture of the sentence ; the following however require the accusative case ;
ah, woe, O ; as ;

“ Ah me ! Woe is me ! O well is thee !

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES.

A YOUNG gentleman and lady of an ancient and honourable houses in Cornwall, had from his childhood entertained for each other a generous and noble passion, which had been opposed long by the friends of them, on account of the inequality of their fortunes ; but their constancy and obedience to those on who they depended, wrought so much upon their relations, that they consented to the marriage. The bridegroom soon after the nuptials of them were obliged to go into a foreign country to take care of a considerable fortune which was left he by a relation, and came very opportune to improve their circumstances.

He took this agreeable voyage, and every post sent home accounts of his success in his affairs ; but at last (though
 he

he designedst to return by a next ship) he lamented in his letters that business would very probable detain him some time longer from home, meaning to give itself the pleasure of a unexpected arrival.

The young lady after the days heat walked every evening on the seashore, near which she lived, with a familiar friend, the kinswoman of her husband, and diverted herself with what objects they there met, or upon discourses of the future methods of life, in the happy change of their circumstances. They stood one evening on the shore, observing the setting of the sun, the calm face of the deep, and the silent heaving of the waves, who gently rolled towards they and broke at her feet; when her kinswoman saw something at a distance floating on the waters, who she fancied were a chest; and with a smile told her, she saw it first, and if he came on shore full of jewels, she had a right to it. They both fixed their eyes upon it, and amused themselves with the wreck's subject, the cousin still asserting her right;

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Right; but promising if it was a prize, to give her a very rich coral for the child of who she were then big, provided she might be god mother. The mirth of them soon abated, when they observed upon a more near approach, that it was a human body. The young lady which had a heart filled with pity and compassion naturally, made many melancholy reflections on the occasion. Who know (said she) but this man mayest be the only hope and heir of a wealthy house; the darling of indulgent parents, which is in impertinent mirth now and pleasing themselves with the thoughts of offering he a bride they have got ready for him? or, May he not be the master of a family that depended upon his life wholly? There may, for ought we knows be half a dozen fatherless children, and a tender wife, exposed to poverty now by his death. What pleasure mightest he have promised himself in the different welcome he was to have from her and they? But let us go away, 'tis a dreadful sight! She turned away when the wave threw
the

the carcass on the shore. The kinswoman immediately shrieked out, Ah I, my cousin ! and fell upon the ground. The unhappy wife went to help her friend, when she saw her own husband at her feet, and dropt in a swoon upon the body. An old woman, which hadst been the gentleman's nurse came at this time to call the ladies in to supper, and found her child (as she called him always) dead on the shore, her mistress and kinswoman both lying dead by he. Her loud lamentations, and calling her young master to life, soon awoke the friend from her trance ; but the wife were gone for ever.

When the family and neighbourhood was got together round the bodies, no one asked any question, but the objects before they told the story.

Tatler.

DIVINE ODE.

HOW is thy servants blest, O Lord !
How sure are their defence !
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help, Omnipotence,

In foreign realms and lands remote,
Supported by thy care ;
Thro' burning climes me passed un-
hurt,
And breath'd in tainted air.

Thy mercy sweeten'd ev'ry soil,
Mad'st ev'ry region please
The hoary Alpine hills she warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,
How with affrighted eyes,
Thee saw the wide extended deep
In all her horrors rise !

Confusion were in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart ;
When waves on waves, and gulphs on
gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art.

Yet then from all my griefs, O Lord,
Thy mercy set I free,
Whilst in the confidence of pray'r
My soul took hold on thee.

For tho' in dreadful whirls us hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thee wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save.

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The sea who roar'd at thy command,
At thy command were still.

In midst of dangers, fears and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore.
And praise thou for thy mercies past,
And humble hope for more.

My life, if thee preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shalt be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shalt join my soul to thee.

Spectator.

ON

ON EDUCATION.

THE design of learning is, as I take it, either to render a man a agreeable companion to himself, and teach he to support solitude with pleasure, or if he is not born to an estate, to supply that defect, and furnish he with the means to acquire one. A person which apply itself to learning with the first of this views mayest be said to study for ornament, as him which propose to himself the second, properly study for use. The one doest it to raise itself a fortune, the other to set off that which he are already possessed of. But as far the more greater part of mankind am included in the latter class, I shall propose only some methods at present for the service of such which expect to advance themselves in the world by his learning; in order to which, I shall premise, that many more estates has been acquired by little accomplishments than by extraordinary ones; those qualities who
makes

makes the most great figure in the eye of the world, not being always the usefulest in itself or the most advantageous to their owners.

The posts who require men of shining and uncommon parts to discharge they, is so very few, that many a great genius go out of the world without ever having had a opportunity to exert herself; whereas persons of ordinary endowments meet with occasions fitted to his parts and capacities every day in the common occurrences of life.

I am acquainted with two persons which was formerly school-fellows, and has been good friends ever since. One of they was not only thought an impenetrable blockhead at school but still kept its reputation at the university; the other were the pride of his master, and the celebratedst person in the college of whom he was a member. The man of genius art buried at present in a country parsonage of eight score pounds a year; while the other, with the bare abilities of a common scrivener, have got a estate of above a hundred thousand pounds.

L

I fancy

I fancy from what I have wrote, it will appear a doubtful case almost to many a wealthy citizen, whether or no he ought wish his son shouldest be a great genius ; but this I am sure of, that nothing are more absurder than to give a lad the education of one, who nature has not favoured with no particular marks of distinction.

The fault therefore of our grammar schools are, that every boy is pushed on to the works of genius ; whereas it would be far more advantageous for the greater part of they to be taught such like practical arts and sciences as does not require no great share of parts to be masters of it, and yet may come often into play during the course of a man's life.

Such is all the parts of practical geometry. I have knew a man contract a friendship with a minister of state, upon cutting a dial in her window ; and remembers a clergyman whom got one of the best benefices in the west of England, by setting a country gentleman's affairs in some method, and giving he an exact survey of his estate.

While

While I are upon this subject, I cannot forbear mentioning a particular who are of use in every station of life and which every master should teach its scholars; I mean the writing of *English letters*. To this end, there might be a punctual correspondence established between two boys, which might act in any imaginary parts of business or be allowed sometimes to give a range to his own fancies, and communicate to each other whatever trifles they thought fit, provided neither of they ever failed at the appointed time to answer her correspondent's letter.

Under this head of writing I cannot omit accounts and short-hand, which is learned with little pains, and comes very proper into the number of such arts as I have been here recommending.

History are full of examples of persons, whom tho' they has had the largest abilities, has been obliged to insinuate himself into the favour of great men by this trivial accomplishments; as the complete gentlemen in some of

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our modern comedies, make his first advances to his mistress under the disguise of a painter or a dancing master.

The difference are, that in a lad of genius these are only so many accomplishments, whom in another is essentials; the one diverts itself with they, the other works at they.

I would not be thought by any thing I have wrote, to be against improving a boy's genius to the utmost pitch she can be carried. What I would endeavour to shew in this essay, are, that there may be methods took to make the learning advantageous even to the most mean capacities.

Spectator.

APPENDIX.

SUCH a reflection in the breast of a woman immediately inclines her to tears ; but in a man it makes him think how such a one ought to act suitable to the dignity of his nature.

Tatler, No. 68.

But in all my reading, (and I have read all that the sages of love have writ) I have found the greatest danger in jealousy.

Ibid. 69.

A man must himself express some concern and affection in delivering his discourse, if he expects his auditory should interest themselves in what he proposes.

Ibid. 70.

You are now got into an useful and noble subject ; take care to handle it with judgment and delicacy.

Ibid. 70.

I had almost forgot to tell you that Ringwood bites at Hampstead with false teeth. *Ibid.* 70.

If therefore the author of the above-mentioned letter does not command my silence wholly, as he shall do if I do not give him satisfaction ; I shall for the above-mentioned space turn my thoughts to raising merit from its obscurity, celebrating virtue in its distress, and attacking vice by no other method, but setting innocence in a proper light. *Ibid.* 71.

If you go to the levee of any great man, you will observe him exceeding gracious to several very insignificant fellows. *Spectator*, 485.

There is no incensed person so destitute but can provide himself with a knife or pistol if he finds stomach to apply them. *Ibid.* 485.

You must know he is that sort of person which the mob call a handsome jolly man. *Ibid.* 485.
I am

- I am not afraid to let the world see which is the deeper man of the two.

Ibid. 485.

So that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding,—he never gave himself a moment's time to reflect who was the hero of the piece,—what his station,—or how far he had power to trust him hereafter ;—but if it was a dirty action,—without more ado,—the man was a dirty fellow,—and so on. *Sterne.*

Which, betwixt you and me, and in spite of all the gentlemen reviewers in Great Britain, and of all that their worships shall undertake to write or say to the contrary,—I am determined shall be the case.—I need not tell your worship, that all this is spoke in confidence. *Ibid.*

What could be wanting in my father but to have wrote a book to publish this notion of his to the world? Little boots it to the subtle speculatist to stand single in his opinions,—unless he gives them proper vent. *Ibid.*

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The stories of Greece and Rome, run over without this turn and application,—do less service, I affirm it, than the history of Parismus and Parismenus, or of the Seven Champions of England read with it. *Ibid.*

But some familiar strokes and faint designations of it, were here and there touched in, as we went along, so that you are much better acquainted with my uncle Toby now than you was before. *Ibid.*

And he would get so sadly bewildered and set fast among them, that frequently he could neither get backwards or forwards to save his life; and was oft times obliged to give up the attack upon that very account only. *Ibid.*

What can they be doing brother? said my father.—I think, replied my uncle Toby, taking, as I told you, his pipe from his mouth, and striking the ashes out of it as he began his sentence;—I think, replied he,—it would
not

not be amiss, brother, if we rung the
bell. *Ibid.*

After the most straitest sect of our
religion I have lived a Pharisee.

Acts xxvi. 5.

Attend to what a lesser muse in-
dites. *Addison.*

I pass'd methought, the melancholy
flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets
write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shakespeare.

O pardon me my liege! but for my
tears
(The moist impediments unto my
speech)
I had forestall'd this dear and deep
rebuke,
E'er you with grief had spoke, and I
had heard
The course of it so far.

Ibid.

Chang'd

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Chang'd to a worser shape thou canst
not be. *Ibid.*

The Duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter could
controul thee. *Ibid.*

Words interwove with sighs found
out the way. *Milton.*

And to his faithful servant hath in
place
Bore witness gloriously. *Ibid.*

And envious darkness ere they could
return,
Had stole them from me. *Ibid.*

The school was emptied in a mo-
ment and its inhabitants dispersed into
several parties agreeable to their re-
spective passions and pursuits.
Melmoth.

I have ventured to assert that an
extreme tender and good mind, ar-
dently pursuing its propensities, is the
most improper mind in the world to
produce terrestrial felicity. *Ibid.*

If he who effects a good purpose at the risk of life, is allowed to have the strongest propensity to good; it must be granted that he who at the risk of life effects an evil purpose, has an equal propensity to evil.

Adventurer, 106.

If human benevolence was absolutely pure and social, it would not be necessary to relate the ravages of a pestilence or a famine with minute and discriminating circumstances to rouse our sensibility. *Ibid.* 110.

The passion of these memorable lovers were such, that it illuded the rigour of their fortune, and baffled the force of a blow, which neither felt, because each received it for the sake of the other. *Tatler*, 72.

The wager is half a dozen bottles of wine, in which (if you please to determine it) your health and all the family of the staffs shall certainly be drank. *Ibid.* 72.

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All my fear is, that the nymph's
elder sister is unmarried ; if she is, we
are undone. *Ibid.* 72.

I am not conscious that I have spoke
of any faults a man may not mend if
he pleases. *Ibid.* 74.

Letters from Bern say, that the
army under the command of Count
Thaun had began to repass the moun-
tains and would shortly evacuate Sa-
voy. *Ibid.* 76.

On a sudden there was heard from
the top of it a sound like that of a
trumpet ; but so exceeding sweet and
harmonious that it filled the hearts of
those who heard it with raptures.
Ibid. 81.

As for myself I must confess my
heart shrunk within me at the sight
of these ghastly appearances. *Ibid.* 81.

I have still too good an opinion of
you to think you was bribed by the
staggering party. *Ibid.* 195.
There

There is still a great many themes
you have left untouched. *Ibid.* 195.

When we had got within half a
league of Moulines, at a little opening
in the road leading to a thicket, I dis-
covered poor Maria sitting under a
poplar—she was sitting with her el-
bow in her lap, and her head leaning
on one side within her hand—a small
brook run at the foot of the tree. *Sterne.*

Adieu poor luckless maiden—im-
bibe the oil and wine which the com-
passion of a stranger as he journieth
on his way, now pours into thy
wounds—the Being who has twice
bruised thee can only bind them up
for ever. *Ibid.*

Rather proclaim it (Westmoreland)
thro' my host,
That he which hath no stomach to
this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be
made
And crowns for convoy put into his
purse.

Shakespeare.

M

Caitiff

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Caitiff, shake to pieces,
That under cover of convivial seeming,
Has practis'd on man's life. *Ibid.*

Trust me, I fear it has :
I hope you will consider what is spoke
Comes from my love. *Ibid.*

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of a shy semblance, meagre, pale and
 bloodless,
Being all descended from the lab'ring
 heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with
 death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst
 the enemy *Ibid.*

Thou Stella, wert no longer young,
When first for thee my harp I strung.
 Swift.

Impossible ! it can't be me. *Ibid.*

You are a much greater loser than
me by his death. *Ibid.*

And tho' by heav'n's severe decree
She suffers hourly more than me. *Ibid.*

Then finish, dear Chloe, this pastoral war ;

And let us like Horace and Lydia agree:
For thou art a girl as much brighter
than her,

As he was a poet sublimer than me. *Ib.*

Methought that I was just awoke
out of a sleep that I could never re-
member the beginning of. *Spect* 524.

It intoxicated those who drunk it,
and made them mistake every object
that lay before them. *Ibid.* 524.

In this case every reader is to con-
sider, whether it is not better for him
to be half a year behind-hand with the
fashionable and polite part of the world,
than to strain himself beyond his cir-
cumstances. *Ibid.* 488.

If it were spoken with never so
great skill in the actor, the manner of
uttering that sentence could have no-
thing in it which could strike any but
but people of the greatest humanity.

Ibid. 502.

134 *Grammatical Exercises.*

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When thou, O Lord, shall stand disclos'd

In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear ! *Ibid.* 513.

O thou my voice inspire,
Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips
with fire. *Pope.*

What art thou, speak ; that on designs
unknown,
While others sleep, thus range the
camp alone ? *Ibid.*

Accept these grateful tears ; for thee
they flow :
For thee, that ever felt another's woe.
 Ibid.

Just of thy word, in every thought
sincere ;
Who knew no wish, but what the
world might hear. *Ibid.*

And now the years a numerous train
have ran ;
The blooming boy is ripen'd into man.
 Ibid.

Rapt into future times the bard begun.
Ibid.

Step after him, said my uncle Toby,
—do Trim,—and ask if he knows his
name.—I have quite forgot it, truly,
said the landlord, coming back into
the parlour with the corporal,—but I
can ask his son again. *Sterne.*

The corporal made his old bow,
which generally spoke as plain as a
bow could speak it—Your honour is
good:—And having done that, he sat
down as he was ordered,—and began
the story over again in pretty near the
same words. *Ibid.*

As moralist was applied to the
teacher of the more important obliga-
tions, so mannerist should have been
the denomination of him who incul-
cates the lesser. *Lounger, 2.*

A representation is given of charac-
ters and situations which though not
unnatural seldom exist. *Ibid. 177.*

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The jealousies and rivalships that used to subsist between contending houses was extremely hurtful to all parties. *Ibid.*

If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom you would say passed their time agreeably. *Locke.*

We are alone ; there's none but thee and I. *Shakespeare.*

Scotland and thee did each in other live. *Dryden.*

The old English plainness and sincerity, that generous integrity of nature, and honesty of disposition, which always argues true greatness of mind, and is usually accompanied with undaunted courage and resolution, is in a great measure lost among us. *Spect.* 556.

I must not here omit a practice that is in use among the vainer part of our own sex, who will often ask a friend's advice in relation to a fortune whom they are never likely to come to.

Ibid. 475.

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Who should I meet the other night,
but my old friend? *Ibid.* 32.

Who should I see in the lid of it
but the doctor? *Ibid.* 57.

A beauty whose health is drank
from Heddington to Hinksey, who
has been the theme of the muses (her
cheeks painted with roses and her bo-
som planted with orange-boughs) has
no more the title of lady, but reigns
an undisputed toast. *Tatler*, 71.

None should be admitted into this
green-conversation piece, except he
had broke his collar-bone thrice.
Spectator, 474.

If I take no care of my own affairs,
no man that is my friend, can take it
ill if I am negligent also of his. *Tat.* 76.

I recollect you was his rescuer; I
did not know you were his advocate.
Cumberland's Jew.

Generosity.

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Generosity sanctifies every passion,
and adds grace to every acquisition of
the soul ; and if it does not necessarily
include, at least it reflects a lustre upon
the whole circle of moral and intellec-
tual qualities. *Melmoth.*

The rogue and fool by fits, is fair and
wise ;
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they
despise. *Pope.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton
fawn,
For him as kindly spread the flow'ry
lawn ? *Ibid.*

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run,
And the Monks finish'd what the
Goths begun. *Ibid.*

Why, all the souls that were, were
forfeit once :
And he, that might the 'vantage best
have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakespeare.*

There's

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There's two or three of us have seen
strange fights. *Ibid.*

Whoever the King favours,
The Cardinal will find employment
for,
And far enough from court. *Ibid.*

Tell who loves who; what favours
some partake,
And who is jilted for another's sake.
Dryden.

I have considered, what have been
said on both sides in this controversy.
Tillotson.

One would think there was more
sophists than one had a finger in this
volume of letters. *Bentley.*

Having lately read among your
speculations an essay upon physiogno-
my, I cannot but think that if you
made a visit to this ancient university,
you might receive very considerable
lights upon the subject, there being
scarce a young fellow in it who does
not

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not give certain indications of his particular humour and disposition conformable to the rules of that art.

Spectator, 518.

In proportion as either of these two qualities are wanting the language is imperfect.

Ibid. 285.

I do not mean by what I have said, that I think any one to blame for taking due care of their health. *Ibid.* 25.

I shall endeavour to live hereafter suitable to a man in my station. *Ib.* 530.

The Queen having changed her ministry suitable to her own wisdom.

Swift.

Her body shaded with a slight cymarr,
Her bosom to the view was only bare.

Dryden.

Give me not counsel ;
Nor let no comforter delight mine ear.

Shakespeare.

I'll

I'll tell you, who time ambles
withal, who time trots withal, who
time gallops withal, and who he stands
still withal. *Ibid.*

I think it very prudent to remain
neuter, though if I was to stay amongst
them, there would be no possibility of
continuing so. *Lady Montague, Let. 6.*

I could not forbear asking the re-
verend priest that shewed it, whether
the griffin was a saint? *Ibid. 6.*

They are all built of fine white
stone and are excessive high. *Ibid. 7.*

The table was entirely served and
all the dishes set on by the Empress's
maids of honour, which are twelve
young ladies of the first quality. *Ibid. 9.*

But what you will think very odd,
the two sects that divides our whole
nation of petticoats are utterly un-
known in this place. *Ibid. 10.*

Here are many ladies much richer
than their husbands, who are however
obliged

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obliged to allow them pin money agreeable to their quality. *Ibid.* 14.

His Majesty began to reflect on the ill consequences of leaving such a paper in her hands, and desired to have it restored to him. *Ibid.* 15.

"I would not longer delay my thanks for yours, though the number of my acquaintances here, and my duty of attending at court, leaves me hardly any time to dispose of. *Ibid.* 17.

My wife has taken something ill of me, and has not spoke one word, good or bad, to me, or any body in the family, since Friday was seven-night.

Spectator, 432.

On the other hand, the men observing how the women's hearts were set upon finery, began to embellish themselves and look as agreeable as they could in the eyes of their associates.

Ibid. 434.



